

**COMMISIVE UTTERANCES IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS
FOR SMA : A PRAGMATICS PERSPECTIVE**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of English Education**

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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Accepted by the Board Examiner

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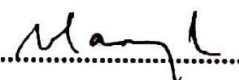
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Surakarta, April 29th 2020

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COMMISSIVE UTTERANCE IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK FOR SMA : (PRAGMATICS PERSPECTIVE)

Abstrak

Komunikasi adalah cara orang-orang berbicara untuk mengetahui maksud dari situasi nyata. Terkadang orang-orang berbicara dengan orang lain yang mana itu mengharuskannya melakukan sesuatu di masa yang akan datang. Contoh, ujaran tawaran ajakan kepada orang lain yang membuat pembicara harus menepati janji kepada pendengarnya. Itu disebut dengan ucapan komisif. Kemudian, tingkat kesopanan yang digunakan pembicara itu tergantung pada konteks situasi. Itu bisa dipengaruhi oleh umur, kelas sosial and posisi. Penelitian ini berfokus kepada (1) klasifikasi macam-macam ucapan komisif dan (2) identifikasi strategi kesopanan yang terdapat pada buku bahasa Inggris SMA. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Datanya adalah ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung tindak tutur komisif dan strategi kesantunannya yang diucapkan oleh pembicara kepada pendengar di dalam buku bahasa Inggris SMA. Sumber data penelitian adalah buku-buku bahasa Inggris SMA kelas X, XI dan XII. Metode yang digunakan penulis yaitu metode observasi. Analisis data menggunakan teori komisif dari Searle (1979) dan teori Brown dan Levinson untuk strategi kesopanan (1987). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa buku itu menggunakan menawarkan 40%, menyetujui 28% dan mengajak 32%. Kemudian, (2) strategi kesopanan yang ditemukan yaitu *bald on record* 36% dan kesantunan positif 64%. Kesimpulannya, menawarkan dan kesantunan positif menjadi tipe dan strategi yang paling dominan di dalam buku SMA.

Kata kunci: ucapan komunisi, buku teks bahasa Inggris.

Abstract

Communication is way to understand the meaning in real situation. Sometimes, people speak with the other to do something in the future. For the example, statement of offering to the other people that the speaker make promise to the listener. It called commissive utterance. Then, the politeness use by the speaker depends on the context of situation. This can influenced by age, social classes and the position. This study focuses on (1) classify the type of commissive utterance and (2) identify the politeness strategies found in English textbook for SMA. This study is a qualitative research. The data was was analyzed by using commissive utterance of speech act and its politeness spoken by the speaker to the listener in the English textbooks for SMA. The data sources of the research are English textbook for SMA grade X, XI and XII. The method used by the researcher is the observation method. Analyzing the data using the commissive theory by Searle (1979) and politeness strategy theory by Brown and Levinson (1987). The results of this study shows that the books use offering 40%,

promising 28% and inviting 32%. Then, (2) the politeness strategy which found are bald on record 36% and positive politeness 64%. The conclusion, offering and positive politeness are the most dominant type and strategy English textbook for SMA.

Keywords : commissive utterance, English textbook.

1. INTRODUCTION

People use language to communicate each other and understand the meaning in real situations. Language is used by people to do their activity. People can understand the meaning through utterance. Utterance, which commit what the speaker has to do in the future, is called commissive. Commissive is a speech act which binds the speaker to do everything delivered in their utterance (Searle, 1975). When delivering utterance, for example commissive utterance, people see the offering through their utterance and meaning to the listener. According to Searle (1976) commissive is the action of a speaker expressing to do something in the future. Searle classified commissive based on the varied criteria. The classifications are inviting, offering, guaranteeing, promising, swearing, volunteering and betting. Commissive happens between conversation one person to another. In communication, there are many utterances, one of them is commissive utterances is know as speech act. We can study this commissive at many fields of studies that concern about this issue such as speech act. Speech act is an action from the speaker to communicate with the listener (Parker: 1986). There are some types of speech act, for example declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commissive (Searle, 1976).

Leech (1983) states that "Pragmatics studies meaning in relation to speech situation". Pragmatics is the study about human language in society. Pragmatics is language science which is used in communication (Leech, 1983). Pragmatics is how language is used for communication and focuses on the meaning of utterances. Scientists realize that language development is related to human life, such as technology, human mindset, cultural and education.

Therefore, it would be better if students know about types of commissive utterances and the intention which is developed in the students' books.

This study, the writer analyzes the English textbooks for SMA grade X, XI and XII. These books were written for Curriculum 2013. They were published in 2017 by *Pusat Kurikulum dan Pembukuan, Balitbang, Kemendikbud*. The authors are Bashir, Widiati, Rohmah and Furaidah. These books contain material of English, such as listening, reading, speaking and grammar. These books discuss about how to improve the language. The materials are learning approaches in the form of text, oral and written. The objectives of this study are to find the commissive utterances and to identify the politeness strategies in the English textbooks for SMA..

There are relevant previous researches that studied commissive utterances. The first study are Ayassrah and Alidmat (2019) and they found offering of commissive of speech act in *Sulha* Tribunal (Middle Eastern method to finish dispute). The other researcher is that Rashid (2015) found commissive of speech act, such as pledge, promise, guarantee and threat. He found the ambiguity in text of American political. While, the researcher focuses on the commissive utterance and the politeness strategy found in the English textbook for SMA.

This study interested to investigate types of commissive utterances in English textbooks and to discover types of the politeness strategy in the books. The reason for choosing these textbooks is the writer wants to know whether the students' books accommodate the students to achieve pragmatic competence. These textbooks contains many sentences, for example, command, dialogue, and question, to name a few. They utter meaning and something that make the students have to do in the future. So, the students can learn not only about how to read the English language in the books and listen the English materials from the teacher, but they also can practice the language in the real situations. In these book, commissive of speech act as a sentence is to explain how to offer,

invite and agree to other people. Therefore, the writer would like to conduct a research that is "Commissive Utterances in English Textbooks for SMA : A Pragmatics Perspective".

2. METHOD

This research is qualitative research because of this is analyzing the commissive utterance and the politeness strategy. This research give descriptive data that the form is oral word or written. The result can be describe on word and does not include any number. Moleong (1983: 3) states that qualitative research is research that has results in descriptive data of the form of observation people or behaviors. The research object is the utterances which contain commissive of speech act that be found in English textbook. The data are commissive utterances found in the data source. The data source are English textbook for SMA grade X, XI and XII. The researcher chose that textbooks, because there has been no researcher who has examined that book before.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of each Commissive} \times 100}{\text{Number of Commissive}} \quad (1)$$

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher delivers the following finding and discussion

3.1 Type of commissive utterance

The researcher found three types of commissive utterances that used in the books such as offering, agreeing and inviting. The number of each commissive utterances is ten data of offering, seven data of agreeing and eight data of inviting. The result of the types of commissive utterances used in the books are describing in the table below :

Table 1. Types of Commissive Utterance in English Textbooks
for SMA Grade X, XI and XII.

No.	Commissive utterance	Example	Σ	%
1	Offering	What can I do for you?	10	40%
2		May I help you?		
3	Agreeing	I agree with what you are saying	7	28%
4		I totally agree that smoking should be banned in public places.		
5	Inviting	Would you like to come over for dinner tonight?	8	32%
6		Mr. Budi, I would like to invite you to the opening of my software company.		
	TOTAL		25	100%

According to that table, offering becomes the most dominant of the types of commissive utterances in English Textbook for SMA. It has the largest percentage of the types of commissive utterances and it is around 40%. It is used ten times in these books. Both agreeing and inviting are used almost equal proportion because they almost have the same number of cases. Type of agreeing appears seven times and type of inviting appears eight times. Both percentages of agreeing and inviting are 28% and 32%. Therefore, it can be concluded that offering is the type of commissive utterance which often used in these book.

Comparing with the several previous studies, Natcare (2015) found six types of commissive such as threatening, guaranteeing, promising, vowing, refusing and offering. The researcher found three such as offering, agreeing and inviting. The similarity is just one type of commissive. There is no innovation other like Netcare's research because the data of the researcher in this research applies about the student's life and the habitual of students from SMA. So the innovation is not wide. Meanwhile, Ayassarah and Alidmat (2019) found offering of commissive of speech act. They only focus on offering of type of commissive. While, the researcher focus on all of type of commissive utterances. The researcher get new

finding. The researcher did not only find offering, but also inviting and agreeing.

3.2 Type of politeness strategy

The researcher found two types of politeness strategy that used in these book such as bald on record and positive politeness. The number of each politeness strategy is nine data of bald on record and sixteen data of positive politeness. The result of the types of politeness strategy used in these books are describing in the following table :

Table 2. Types of Politeness Strategy in English Textbooks for SMA Grade X, XI and XII.

No.	Politeness Strategy	Example	Σ	%
1	Bald on record	Let's watch a movie.	9	36%
2		If you want a good price, why don't you go to the factory outlet?		
3	Positive politeness	Mr. Budi, I would like to invite you to the opening of my software company	16	64%
4		would you like to join me to learn baking cookies?		
	TOTAL		25	100%

The table shows that the percentages of all the type of politeness strategy in these books. According to that table, positive politeness becomes the most dominant of the types of politeness strategy in English Textbook for SMA. It has the largest percentage of the types of politeness strategy and it is around 64%. It is used sixteen times in these books. Bald on record is used equal proportion because it has the far difference number of cases. Type of bald on record appears nine times. The percentages of bald on record is 36%. Therefore, it can be concluded that positive politeness is the type of politeness strategy which often used in these book.

Comparing with the several previous studies, Mu (2015) found the frequency of politeness strategy between English and Chinese. Positive politeness which used by English is less frequency than Chinese. It is about 68.4 percent. Then, Chinese have 68.5 pencent. The other hand,

English is have a lot of frequency for the negative politeness strategy. It is about 31.6 percent. Then, Chinese have 31.5 percents. The differences between English reviews and Chinese reviews isn't obvious. So, the differentiate from the researcher are she not only focuses on politeness strategy but also focuses on speech act in commissive.

Arif, Iskandar, Muliati and Patak (2018), they found type of politeness strategy, such as negative strategy, positive strategy, off record strategy and bald on record strategy. They also found that male lecturer more formal than female lecturer and female lecturer more friendly than male lecturer. While, the researcher have the same goal with them, if the researcher try to find the politeness strategy, but the researcher also focuses to find the commissive utterance in the English textbook for SMA.

The reseacher merge the types of commissive and the politeness strategy in the table below :

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the finding analysis in the English textbooks for SMA, finally the researcher can conclude : Commissive Utterance, Based on the finding, the researcher find three types of commissive utterances. There are inviting, offering and agreeing. Offering type becomes the most dominant of the types of commissive utterances in English textbooks for SMA. It has the largest percentage of the type of commissive utterance. It is about 40%. It is used ten times in these books. Type of agreeing is used equal proportion because it have the smallest number of cases. It appears seven times in these books. The percentages of agreeing is 28%. In the middle, there is tpe of inviting. It apperas eight times in these books. The percentages of inviting type is 32%. Therefore, it can be concluded that offering type is the type of commissive utterance which often used in these books. Politeness Strategy, Based on the finding, the researcher find two politeness strategies. There are positive politeness and bald on record strategy. positive politeness becomes the most dominant of the types of

politeness strategy in English textbooks for SMA. It has the largest percentage of the types of politeness strategy and it is around 64%. It is used sixteen times in these books. Bald on record is used equal proportion because it has far difference number of cases. Type of bald on record appears nine times in these books. The percentages of bald on record is 36%. So, it can be concluded that positive politeness is the type of politeness strategy that often used in these books.

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